FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATE IN GENEVA URGES BAN ON CHEMICAL ARMS

AU191538 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 19 Mar 83

["At Disarmament Committee" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, March 19 (BTA) -- A long speech on the subject of banning the chemical weapons was delivered at the Disarmament Committee by the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Konstantin Tellalov, Bulgarian permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva.

After he assessed positively the talks on this subject held yesterday, he pointed out the one-sided position of some Western countries on the question of control of the implementation of the future convention, which is an obstacle along the road to preparing a mutually acceptable text. The Bulgarian representative underlined that a proper and mutually acceptable solution to the problem of control can be made only on the basis of combining an mutual supplementing of all the well-known forms of control of national and international character.

The new proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are aimed at achieving a consensus on this subject. The clear definition of the ban is "particularly necessary as the task of the future convention is to ensure that there will be no two regimes of non-use of chemical weapons", said he.

Dwelling on the present state of the work of the Disarmament Committee, Mr Konstantin Tellalov pointed out that a way out of the deadlock can be found in combining the interests of all the groups and delegations. In this respect the socialist countries stand for an immediate start of the operation of the working groups on the question of banning the nuclear tests, the chemical and radiological arms.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE CONTRIBUTES TO MBFR SESSION

LD241949 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna, March 24 (MTI) -- Ambassador Tamas Lorinc, head of the Hungarian delegation, made a contribution at the 335th session of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe Thursday. He said that the adoption of the February 17 joint proposal of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, four socialist countries that are fully participating in the Vienna talks, would largely promote European security and reduce the size of opposing armies. The four countries proposed reducing in an exemplary way troops and armament of both the Soviet Union and the United States.

The countries with special status that are attending the Vienna talks, including Hungary, are interested in reducing the level of military concentration in central Europe. Ambassador Lorinc stressed that for peace time the present level of the troops in the region is unusually high and especially dangerous. In February the four countries proposed the withdrawal of 13,000 American and 20,000 Soviet troops, which would lessen tension and have a favourable effect on disarmament talks in Vienna and elsewhere. Finally, the Hungarian ambassador emphasized that in their most recent proposal the socialist countries offered a firm starting-point for the solution of the problem of the collateral measures, regarded by the Western side as of key importance.

At a press briefing after Thursday's meeting, a spokesman for the NATO countries said that the Western side is continuing to study the February 17 proposal. It was pointed out that several details needed further clarification. The next meeting is scheduled for next Thursday.

BTA POLITICAL OBSERVER DRUMEV ON ANTONOV CASE

AU242040 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 24 Mar 83

["Contrary to Justice and Human Rights" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA political observer Krasimir Drumev) -- Exactly four months after the arrest of Sergey Antonov on a charge deprived of any grounds, of having been involved in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, the Italian "court of freedom" rejected the demand for the Bulgarian citizen to be released. The request was made by the defense lawyers of Antonov who insisted on the lack of any proofs pointing to his being guilty. It is for the third time that the Italian court has rejected such a plea and for the third time "sources, close to the court authorities" as the Western news agencies are stressing, have reported that the accusations of the professional assassin and extreme-right terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca have been considered sufficient to detain Antonov in prison.

The so-called "court of the freedom" has been set up comparatively soon. It is regarded as an independent institution, the aim of which is to defend justice and human rights. To a major extent its attitude towards the "Antonov case" will form the reputation of this new instance and unfortunately it will be an exaggeration to say that the title of the institution is in harmony with the legal norms and with human moral standards. Why?

Because it seems more than strange that the scales of this court should be lowered by "revelations" which are not only extremely contradictory, but repeatedly exposed as false, as are the revelations of Agca, revelations disproved by facts which were mentioned among others by prestigious newspapers in the West, by prominent jurists and political figures. It is a well known fact that these "revelations" started after the meetings of Agca with representatives of the Italian secret services in prison. Afterwards they were continuously "enriched" with "fresh recollections" which were promptly delivered to him in the cell in order to cast a cloud of suspicion over every new fact in favour of the alibi and the innocence of Antonov.

On the other pan of the scales are the testimonies of citizens, who have never been in conflict with the law and who have categorically stressed that Antonov has never known Agca, that on the day of the attempted assassination he has not been on Saint Peter's Square, but in his office. As a base lie was exposed the allegation of terrorist Agca about the conference on May 10, 1981 in Antonov's home in the presence of his wife, who has not been in Rome at all at the time, but in Sofia. The public not only in Bulgaria, but abroad as well, is familiar with other irrefutable proofs of the innocence of Antonov, proofs pointing to the fact that the Bulgarian has nothing in common with the criminal attempt on the life of the pope.

Magistrate Martella, who holds the inquest, received exhaustive answers to the questions with which he addressed the Bulgarian court authorities. It seems though he needs additional information? But unlike his colleague, Mr Palermo who holds another inquiry, he did not respond to the invitation. In return the C.I.A. joined in the search for "proofs" of a Bulgarian complicity in the attempted assassination.

Putting the truth and the lie on the two pans of the scales, we cannot remain in different, when in Rome the pan of lie is being lowered. Can we assume that "the court of freedom" is following the dictates of its conscience? If it regarded this question as purely juridical it would have long released Antonov. Apparently in spite of its name "the court of freedom" is not free, pressure is being exerted on it to prolong the political provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries. The court has put both its reputation and its otherwise beautifully sounding name into the service of those who see the meaning of their policy in the worsening of international relations, in the sowing of mistrust and hatred between peoples.

BTA CRITICIZES U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN NICARAGUA

AU221458 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 22 Mar 83

["New Link in the Chain of Interventions" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- The situation reminds very much of the events at Playa Giron. After a long series of episodes in the psychological war of Washington against Managua, as earlier against Havana, the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries invaded Nicaragua from Honduras, this time supported by some Honduras troops.

This opened a new phase in the life of the Sandinista revolution. Similar to the Cuban revolution, it should wage a determined battle for survival against the invaders, armed, trained and paid by the central investigation agency of the United States of America.

On March 10 President Reagan declared that Central America is "the fourth frontier of the United States" and, because of this, it cannot neglect the danger of having the power in these countries seized by governments of anti-American leaning. The "fourth frontier" concept symbolizes the absolute nihilism of Washington towards independence, sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the people in the southern sub-continent. Like his predecessors in the 19th and the 20th century President Reagan peddles at the political market cheap declarations of love for freedom and, along with this, is trying to blaze bloody trail for yesterday's butchers of the Somoza regime to stifle freedom in Nicaragua.

The high-standing "patron" of democracy, for whom the American President is trying to pass, stands out in the light of the new even with his real image -- an enemy and strangler of revolutions, of the hopes of the peoples for real freedom and self-determination. It is relevant to recall that in the region of intervention, the United States are holding naval exercises described by the chief of staff of the USA Navy as previously unseen. "Such presence," said the admiral, "is a signal that we have been alarmed over the fate of the Caribbean basin".

Isn't this a hint that the "fourth frontier" can concern other states as well? Weren't right those observers who voiced their apprehensions that in the same stream of logics the United States can proclaim the whole world for its "fourth frontier".

In the thirties the leader of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, Sandino, said in connection with the American intervention: "I will neither give up, nor sell myself!" The revolution which was brought to a victorious end in his name in the country tortored by half-a-century of dictatorship will succeed in putting up a firm opposition to yesterday's executioners of the Nicaraguan people and of their Washingtion patrons.

There is no doubt that the feelings of solidarity of every one for whom freedom is not a meaningless sound, are sided with the Sandinista fighters.

INCIDENT REPORTED AT MOROCCAN EMBASSY IN SOFIA

AU221939 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA) -- In the morning of March 21st, 1983, a group of Moroccan students studying in Bulgaria, claiming that some of their economic problems have not been resolved on the part of the Moroccan Government, penetrated into the building of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco in Sofia. As a result of several hour negotiating with the students, the latter left the building of the embassy where the normal work is restored.

DAILY VIEWS MOSCOW SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

AU221350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO n Bulgarian 19 Mar 83 p 5

[Editorial article: "A Challenge of the Day"]

[Text] The regular conferences of party Central Committee secretaries on international and ideological questions from the fraternal socialist countries have asserted themselves as an effective and authoritative form of ideological-political cooperation. It is by no means a coincidence that they are attracting the attention and interest of broad political and social circles, since the most important issues of our contemporary world are discussed at these conferences with a sense of responsibility and great efficiency. A number of important problems pertaining to the present international situation have determined the essence of the work and the significance of the most recent of these conferences, held in Moscow 14 and 15 March 1983.

In the opinion of several propaganda media and of many Western politicians, 1983 is the "Year of Missiles." Actually, however, the NATO plans to start deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe have transformed 1983 into a year of struggle against the militarist madness of imperialism in the United States and in the countries of its closest allies. The high-ranking representatives of the Warsaw Pact states declared as follows at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee: "There is no more important task for the peoples today, than the task of preserving peace and of stopping the arms race." The peace-loving proposals submitted by the USSR, as well as the constructive initiatives contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states were greeted with considerable interest and gained support throughout the world. These proposals indicate the only sensible method of normalizing the international situation, which has become tense because of the actions of imperialism. These proposals have once more eloquently demonstrated the concern of the socialist community countries about peace and security, as well as its sense of responsibility regarding the future of mankind. The imperialist reaction and the United States, in particular, oppose this approach with vehement efforts, trying to poison the international atmosphere and to intensify the dangerous arms race. Quite justifiably the Moscow conference devoted its main attention to the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries and to the necessity of implementing these initiatives.

The respresentatives of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries analyzed the essence and goals of the "anticommunist crusade" waged by imperialism. Regardless of the question of which particular state is the target of one or the other campaign within the framework of this "crusade," we can say that it is directed against the entire socialist community, against the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress. The Moscow conference discussed questions of intensifying cooperation among the fraternal parties in the information-propaganda activities on foreign political issues, as well.

The fact that the Moscow conference was held in the year of the celebration of the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx's birth and the centennial of his death is not merely symbolic. The cause of Karl Marx is not simply a part of history, it represents a powerful force of our era. The development of the fraternal socialist countries, the consolidation of their unity and their unrelenting struggle for peace and security throughout the world -- these are the most brilliant confirmations of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

BOZHINOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR

AU201925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] On 20 March the Bulgarian economic delegation to the GDR led by Comrade Todor Bozhinov returned to Bulgaria.

The delegation reviewed the international Leipzig spring fair and had talks on bilateral Bulgarian-GDR cooperation. Comrade Todor Bozhinov met Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT POLICY DATA RELEASED

AU211516 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 21 Mar 83

["Where the Accents Fall in the Investment Policy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- The plan for the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria this year provides for more than 7.5 milliard of capital investments. They are to be spent above all on the development of the material base of production, a policy typical of almost entire period of socialist construction in Bulgaria.

New features, however, are already emerging in the investment policy. One of these is the concentration of capital investments. In other words, the amount of construction is being decreased and the funds are being injected into a smaller number of construction projects. In this way the proportion of incompleted construction is being cut down. In 1983 the proportion of it will have dropped by 7.6 points in comparison with what it was in 1982. The number of projects that are to be constructed has also been reduced. The construction of administrative buildings is being restricted. In its general trend this policy leads to a more rational use of the available capital investments, to getting enterprises into operation more quickly, and therefore to a more dynamic growth in output.

The amount of construction and assembly work will increase by 3.7 percent over 1982. For the implementation of this task several prerequisites are being relied on, namely higher industrialization of construction operations, wider use of prefabricated elements and of lighter constructions, a higher degree of mechanization in the finishing work.

Yet another major accent in the investment policy is the channelling of the greater part of the capital investments into the already existing, older enterprises, to be spent there on their enlargement, reconstruction, and updating. In this way there is a reduction otherwise allotted to the construction of new industrial workshops and other buildings and the proportion of the "functional" fixed capital is thus raised. The precept is for every invested lev to bring as high a return as possible and what is more in as short a term as possible.

Naturally the construction of new enterprises is not to be abandoned, but the accent is to fall most of all on the basic, structure-defining industries. This year will see the introduction of new capacities in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the chemical industry and power generation. The Elatsite complex for mining and dressing non-ferrous ores is nearing completion. New production units are to become operational in the two giants of Bulgaria's ferrous metallurgy -- the combines L.I. Brezhnev (the former Kremikovtsi) and Lenin near the town of Pernik. A fifth energy block which is to have a capacity of 1000 MGW is under construction in the Kozloduy atomic power plant. The Maritsa-East-2 thermo-electric power plant near the city of Stara Zagora is also in a process of expansion and modernization. Two energy blocks, each with a capacity of 210 MGW, will have been built there by 1985.

It is planned for 73 thousand apartments to be erected this year. Besides this, substantial sums have been laid aside to finance development schemes for a number of Bulgarian towns and villages.

LEADERS ATTEND KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU222022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Summary] "A conference of the Sofia Komsomol organization's secretaries organized by the Sofia city BCP committees and by the Dimitrov Komsomol was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. Milko Balev and Chudomir Aleksandrov, Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and the secretaries of the city and regional party and Komsomol committees in Sofia attended the conference."

Milko Balev recalled Todor Zhivkov's speech at the fourth plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee. Following this, Stanka Shopova spoke on the tasks facing the Komsomol organizations. "Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Academician Nikolay Iribadzhakov, editor in chief of NOVO VREME, spoke on the subject of 'the international situation and the problems of peace and a philosophy of the revolution movement.'"

TODOROV ATTENDS INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP SESSION

AU241633 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] A session of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group's leadership with the leaderships of the societies for friendship with foreign parliaments has been held. Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, briefed the participants on the consultative conference of the leaders of the interparliamentary groups of the socialist countries held in Budapest on 1 and 2 March. The Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group's participation in the forthcoming session of the IPU in Helsinki and in the European interparliamentary conference in Madrid was discussed. The role of the parliamentarians in the successful conclusion the Madrid meeting and in convening a European disarmament conference was also discussed. Stanko Todorov also attended the session.

TELEVISION INFORMATION SYSTEM INTRODUCED

AU241020 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 83 p 8

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO's own report: "Signal From 'Bultext'"]

[Text] A new information system entitled Bultext was demonstrated at the Ministry of Communications yesterday. This system's information is shown on television screens and is broadcast simultaneously with the TV program. The information, which is in numerical and written form, is programmed through an electronic computer. It includes data from various fields, such as meteorology, culture, health protection, sports, transportation, and tourism. For the time being such television programs are broadcast twice a week. The Bultext signal is broadcast through existing television sets. In order to watch this information, it is necessary to equip the television set with a special adapter.

WEST'S APPROACH TO NEW MBFR PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

AU251016 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Feb 83 p 5

[M. Smolik article: "Vienna: Time for Deeds"]

[Excerpt] What is needed in Vienna is to put a resolute end to the fruitless disputes over who has how many troops. With the passage of years, these disputes have gradually begun to form a sort of barrier that stands in the way of any progress. The capitalist countries participating in the talks in the Vienna Hofburg keep declaring that they are in favor of disarmament. However, at the same time they reject the initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at getting out of the vicious circle, although these proposals anchor all the elements on which the two sides agree or positions which are very close. Making the first step forward presupposes that the artificially erected barriers be overcome and the offered negotiations accepted.

Even though a month has already passed since the socialist countries submitted their important proposals in Vienna, so far there has been no response from the Western states' side that could be seriously considered. For the time being nothing suggests that the West might back away from its inflexible positions. One can say that so far no one has given a specific reply to the set of the socialist countries' initiatives, the aim of which is to overcome the present impasse in Vienna. However, this time the West will not succeed in diverting attention from this important and unequivocally acceptable proposal because the overwhelming majority of people in Western Europe desire peace and the prevention of the nuclear threat.

HEALTH OF CITIZENS HELD BY UNITA FORCES 'GOOD'

LD242133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] According to reports received from Angola, the health of the Czechoslovak citizens being held by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] anti-government forces is good. The UNITA column which attacked Alto Catumbela and which is holding our citizens is moving on foot in the interior of Angola.

The Czechoslovak citizens are able to boil water for hygienic reasons and to prepare food from foodstuffs which they are receiving. The children are being carried on make-shift stretchers. The health of all the citizens is being constantly monitored because a woman doctor and two nurses are among the Czechoslovak citizens being held.

This information was received from an eyewitness who is a member of the Angolan Armed Forces and who managed to escape from the convoy.

In cooperation with international organizations, further steps are being taken in an appropriate manner to secure the release of the Czechoslovak citizens.

PEACE COMMITEE HEARS REPORT ON JUNE CONFERENCE

LD242215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Today the Czechoslovak Peace Committee Presidium heard a report on the state of preparations for the World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War, which will take place 21-26 June in Prague.

It noted that world interest in attending the Prague assembly is exceptionally great, and expressed the conviction that it will be an important milestone on the road to uniting all peace and antiwar forces in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for the consolidation of peace on our planet.

It also paid tribute to the vigorous activity of our public, social organizations, and other elements of the National Front, including bodies of the peace movement, in collecting financial funds for the peace and solidarity fund of the National Front, and expressed its thanks to them all. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee Presidium, winding up today's session, resolutely condemned the aggression of the Somoza detachments which are blatantly supported by the United States against Nicaragua. It expressed its conviction that the revolutionary forces of heroic Nicaragua will surmount the dangerous schemes of the counterrevolutionary forces and will ensure freedom and independence for their country.

Religious Officials Meet on Conference

LD242220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The first working session of the committee of church and religious officials in Czechoslovakia in support of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War [WAPLANW] took place today in Prague. The church representatives were informed of the conclusions of the recent Geneva talks of the international working group of religious circles which discussed the agenda and themes for talks with representatives of world religions at the June assembly. Czechoslovak church officials expressed complete support for this important event and decided to convene within the framework of preparations for the WAPLANW a meeting of representatives of all the churches and religious organizations in Czechoslovakia in Prague on 26 April.

CPCZ'S BENO RETURNS FROM BULGARIA 25 MARCH

LD242205 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who paid a working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Prague today.

LENART, HRUSKOVIC ATTEND SEMINAR ON MAGNESITE

AU241147 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Josef Krasko report: "To Effectively Use a Domestic Raw Material"]

[Summary] A seminar on the effective and intensive utilization of the Slovak deposits of magnesite took place in Bratislava on 22 March. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Gejza Kovac, Ivan Litvaj, and Rudolf Netik, heads of CPSL Central Committee departments; Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Karol Martinka, Slovak deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission; and other representatives of party and state bodies.

"Opening the seminar, Gejza Kovac, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, said that Magnestie represents a considerable economic asset of the CSSR, but that its present use is inadequate."

"Owing to the present standard of the mineral's processing, Czechoslovak magnesite production is gradually losing the capability of meeting the present but, above all, future needs of domestic and foreign customers. For example, in 1983 we are forced to import from nonsocialist states 58 million valuta crowns worth of nonferrous magnesite clinker and absolutely essential special construction materials for new metallurgical processes, the production of white cement, and other purposes. The development of modern technological processes of steel production will substantially increase the demand for such imports. Comrade G. Kovac stressed, among other things, the need for greater integration within CEMA's international socialist division of labor. He said that although Czechoslovak magnesite production takes a significant part in supplying the metallurgy and cement production in CEMA countries with heat-resistant materials, its position and, above all, its potentials are underrated. We are obliged, in the interest of increasing the degree of our economies, independence, to tap these potentials, especially by way of mutually advantageous compensatory deliveries."

Zdenek Suchy, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, pointed to the relatively high consumption of heat-resistant materials per ton of steel produced in the CSSR and attributed it to their poor quality. He stressed that the key prerequisite for developing new technological processes of steel production in Czechoslovak metallurgy is the introduction of new types of heat-resistant materials, such as nonferrous clinker. The planned increase in the production of electroplated steel and the development of secondary metallurgy, that is, outside the furance, both place new demands on heat-resistant materials, which are "a limiting factor in making our domestic metallurgical production more cost-efficient and in maintaining our present positions on foreign markets."

Other participants in the seminar spoke about the political, economic, technical, and integration problems involved in the use of the Czechoslovak deposits of magnesite.

"In the concluding statement, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic said that the use of magnesite is an important part of fulfilling the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress to make the maximum effective use of domestic raw materials. He stressed the energy savings yielded by the more comprehensive use of magnesite and, in this connection, the possibility of concentrating resources within the framework of CEMA.

"The results of the seminar will be assessed by party and state bodies and used in planning the extraction, processing, and use of magnesite in the CSSR."

NEW UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL TAKES UP POST

AU161253 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 83 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Stefan Murin, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received this Monday Pierre Bourgois, who will operate in the CSSR as coordinator of UN operational activities for development, in connection with the latter's presenting his credentials. In their talk they assessed the CSSR's overall participation in the activities of the UN development program.

COMMENTARIES ON REAGAN'S LATEST SPEECH

Horst Kaeubler Dispatch

DW241414 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. President demands the construction of a superweapon for the space age. President Reagan feels that instead of building strategic offensive weapons the United States should start a long-term program for the development of unprecedented defense weapons which will destroy alien missiles even before they reach U.S. territory.

In his televised speech President Reagan asked the U.S. scientists to develop arms technologies for the space era with the same zeal with which they devised nuclear weapons for the atomic age: laser weapons, weapons which so far have not found entry into the arsenals, weapons whose destructive force is still beyond human comprehension, weapons which will permanently circle the globe in orbit.

Does the Reagan administration, intend, then, to drop the strategic offensive weapons, the MX, the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarines, the Pershing II, and the cruise missiles? The President's answer is no. He demands categorically that Congress reject the alternative budget just drafted by the Democrats which aims at a drastic reduction in arms spending.

The turn to the construction of so-called superweapons in the form of ray-bundle weapons carries a new, highly dangerous, explosive dimension into the arms-buildup course of the United States. This is not changed in any way by satellite photographs of [word indistinct] Soviet military installations in Cuba and Nicaragua with which the U.S. chief of state sought to shock his audience, just to camouflage the fact that decisions are made in the U.S. leadership to carry the arms race on into the next century with mankind-destroying weapons.

Is Washington thinking of a strategy of protecting the nuclear first-strike weapons envisaged under the U.S. arms program by means of ray-bundle space weapons? The construction of strategic defense weapons constitutes a flagrant violation of existing Soviet-U.S. agreements which, on principle, prohibit any additional systems. The demand for the monopoly of a futuristic superweapon makes it clear why the U.S. leadership does not seek any acceptable solutions in the Geneva negotiations, allowed the negotiations to stalemate, failed to respond to the Soviet proposals, and persistently evades concrete agreements.

The groups of Democrats in the Senate and in the House in cables to the U.S. television networks have demanded broadcast time for replying to the President's speech in a manner which will reflect the hopes of the American people for a halt to the arms race.

Arno Friedmann Commentary

DW241339 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1215 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The following bits of news reached us from Washington last night: The U.S. House of Representatives approved a draft budget submitted by the Democrats in which the arms expenditures planned by President Reagan are cut by $9 billion. Directly thereafter, President Reagan gave a speech over television.

In his speech, Reagan said that new, huge expenditures on weapons are necessary and that, by the turn of the century, the United States must develop weapons capable of intercepting and destroying incoming nuclear missiles. Until this time the strategic arsenal is to be modernized to a point where talks with the Soviet Union will be possible from a position of strength. These are two bits of news which reflect two trends.

The Democrats' draft budget was adopted in the House by a clear majority of 229 to 196. In addition to the cut in arms expenditures, the draft budget envisages reinstating $33 billion removed from the social sector by Reagan in his own draft budget. This decision reflects the will of the majority of the American people, 70 percent of whom have made it clear in referenda and public opinion polls that the United States and Soviet Union must conduct negotiations to freeze nuclear weapons at their present level.

Therefore, most Americans are aware that more weapons will not produce more security, but instead will increase the danger of a conflict. Western news agencies are calling the House vote Reagan's first serious budget defeat during his term. The U.S. President had earlier called the draft budget of his political opponents a stab in the back of U.S. security and announced steps aimed at having the Republican controlled Senate counter the expected House vote.

Despite the open differences in the U.S. Congress, it was not just for domestic policy reasons that Reagan made a new initiative in the direction of an accelerated arms race. The resistance by the West European public, which fears the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles by the end of the year, definitely plays a role as well. It is obviously intended to suggest to the West European public that the U.S. President has discovered the perfect solution: if it is necessary to deploy intermediate-range missiles, then it will be only for a transitional period until the arrival of the miracle weapons which can down enemy missiles.

Since further progress in weapons technology cannot be excluded, Reagan now probably hopes to paralyze resistance against new intermediate-range missiles by drawing a promissory note against the future. However, he had no sooner finished his speech than very strong criticism arose, initially from the United States itself. Senator Gary Hart, a Democratic presidential candidate, said that it is not enough to simply spend more in the military field. Constantly more is not the proper course.

Senator Edward Kennedy welcomed the draft budget adopted by the House as a sensible answer to the real defense requirements of the United States and said that this is more appropriate than the misleading tactics regarding the Red peril and the reckless plans for a star war drafted by the President.

Albert Reisz Commentary

LD242132 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The speech made by President Reagan last night had an immediate effect which he probably did not expect. Hardly had he completed it, when there appeared massive and authoritative criticisms. It was surely to be expected that Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the most prominent politicians of the Democratic opposition, would take issue with the President; but many will have thought that Kennedy would hardly have spoken the way he did if the basic premise of Reagan's appeal for arms both in space and on earth -- namely the threat to the United States from the Soviet Union -- had been correct.

If there were such a threat then a man like Kennedy, despite everything which separates him from the conservative Republican Reagan, would be the last man to call for an arms halt. There has also been a sharp criticism from the Republican side. Senator Hatfield is not just any Republican Senator, but the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee -- the very committee which allocates or withholds funds. Hatfield called Reagan's plans alarming proposals. This list could be continued: Senator Cranston and the Christian churches not only in the United States which have already spoken out, and there will be many others. Indeed, this program of super armament that the U.S. President outlined will, if not frighten, at least give thinking individuals cause for concern.

Reagan calls his vision defense weapons -- waging war from space with beams and microelectronics. Now we know precisely why the United States does not seek an agreement which would ban the deployment of nuclear arms in space. I could imagine that both the scientists and the military might shake their heads, after all today everyone knows that wars cannot be won with wonder weapons but civilization can suffer terribly.

What is one to make of it all? Reagan will never forego any kind of nuclear arms. On the contrary they will remain, be perfected, and above all be increased. And the President of that country, which has far in excess of 12 million unemployed, where homelessness is on the increase, where big cities are declared distress areas, and where more and more people are afraid to fall ill, is prepared to spend all of $2 billion by 1989. This means, dear listeners, $100 million twice over.

Here, too, he has to face the fact that on the very day that he made his super armament speech the House of Representatives drastically cut the rate of increased arms expenditure that he asked for. That has still not become law but it does indicate a political trend which is gaining in strength. Nevertheless, this does not detract from the danger of the White House plans, for the administration has still plenty of scope to implement its concepts.

There may have been many -- and I am thinking especially of West Europe -- who cherished the hope that the much vaunted flexibility of the United States concerning medium-range missiles would emerge -- who had hoped that the President would meet, however little, the Soviet proposals. Perhaps they cherished such hopes in order not to appear as champions of illusions before their own countries and before themselves. I do not know how they are going to react, but they have been disappointed. There are no friendly advances. The present administration is busy working on the project announced quite openly right at the start: by 1990 the United States intends to gain and consolidate military superiority. And it is within this framework that one has to view its attitude at the Geneva negotiations.

The deployment of additional American medium-range missiles in West Europe takes absolute priority in Washington, THE LONDON TIMES wrote last week. That the United States attaches great importance to the deployment of the Pershing II simply to get the deployment process under way. Thus, as it turns out, in the minds of the American planners the missile decision is the starting point for a gigantic U.S. arms program. This draws attention to the matter of responsibilities: If even U.S. conservatives are resisting the plan of their President and fellow party members, then it will be difficult for European politicians not to offer similar resistance. No one denies that this will require some effort, and some people will even have to overcome their basic feelings. Still, we should contrast this with what would happen if there was no resistance or it was too weak. The answer is plain.

KADAR, GASPAR MEET WITH AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV

LD251156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Stefan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions [AUCCTU]. Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council, also took part in the meeting. They discussed Hungarian-Soviet relations and the development of cooperation between the trade unions.

KADAR, HAVASI, BOGNAR TALK WITH USSR'S BOGOMOLOV

LD242354 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Thursday met Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Research Institute for the Economy of the Socialist World System of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, who was invited to Hungary by the Research Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Bogomolov, who is attending a Hungarian-Soviet scientific conference in Budapest, held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the talks was Academician Jozsef Bognar, director of the Research Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL TOPICS COVERED WITH SOVIETS

AU241657 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Mar 83 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Soviet Scientific Conference on Agricultural Production"]

[Text] A Hungarian-Soviet scientific conference began at the headquarters of the PPF in Budapest yesterday. Representatives of the two countries' scientific field will discuss how specialization and cooperation in agrarian-industrial production comes into play in the CEMA countries. First, Janos Marton, director general of the Agrarian Economic Research Institute, gave a lecture on the interrelation between large-scale agricultural enterprises and household farms.

He stressed in his address that cooperation between large-scale enterprises and small producers is constantly changing and adapting itself to the transformation of the structure of production and the resources of the small plants. In 1982, more than 500,000 small producers had lengthy contractual ties for longer than 1 year with some integrating organizations in our country. Small producers have realized the advantages of this, for it means security for them with regard to production, acquisitions and disposal; they obtain good-quality seeds and breeding animals and their interests are protected. Cooperation is beneficial for large-scale agricultural enterprises as well because in this way closer bonds tie members to the farm, technological operations requiring a great deal of manual labor can also be performed, and enterprise profits increase through the small producers' work.

Academician Vladimir Tikhonov spoke about development problems and the future of the Soviet Union's agrarian-industrial complex. He reviewed the efforts being made to implement the nutrition program adopted a year ago.

At the 4-day conference, numerous lectures will be delivered on cooperation among the CEMA countries, world market effects and Soviet-Hungarian relations. The experts will visit the Petofi producer cooperative of Dunaharsany.

MARCH SEMINAR TO PREPARE WPC 'SUMMER' MEETING

LD232230 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 23 [MTI] -- At the Wednesday meeting of the Development Commission of the Hungarian Peace Council it was announced that at the end of March an international seminar to discuss preparations for the world peace meeting in Prague this summer will be held in Hungary. The meeting heard reports on the Non-Aligned Movement and their recent summit in Delhi. The seminar will take place in Gardony, west Hungary, on March 30 to April 1, and will primarily discuss political and economic factors affecting the developing countries. A debate will take place on the economic, social and political consequences of the armament race and the connection between the world economic crisis and the international situation will be analyzed. The discussion of the relations of the developing countries and Europe will extend to the creation of a new international economic order.

So far 18 countries have agreed to send delegations to the seminar. Several international organizations will be represented, including the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's International Democratic Federation. The commission is organizing events to promote futher knowledge of the developing countries, including an international seminar on the role of Islam, and a week of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples which will include round-table discussions and lectures.

ACZEL AT HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC COMMEMORATION

LD221143 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI) -- The central commemoration of the 64th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic was held in Pecs, south Hungary, [words indistinct] a wreathlaying ceremony took place at the memorial of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Soviet Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, laid a wreath. The wreath of the Hungarian Council of Ministers was laid by Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts, that of the Hungarian Youth Union (KISZ) by Istvan Nyitrai, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. Other wreaths [words indistinct] party (?state and youth) leaders of the county and the town, senior [word indistinct] the trade unions, the Patriotic Workers Front and the Arms Forces, and representatives of the factories and institutes of the county.

Later a mass rally took place in the city sports hall with 2,000 participants. The mass rally was addressed by Istvan Nyitrai, who stressed that the 133 days' period of the Hungarian Soviet Republic is not only an outstanding event of the Hungarian history but [word indistinct] connected with the universal progress of mankind. The ideas of the Hungarian Soviet Republic are not only undertaken, but also realized by our society constructing socialism. This is the main characteristics of our relation to the Hungarian Soviet Republic which was proclaimed first after the Great October Socialist Revolution," stressed Istvan Nyitrai. [quotemarks as received]

KADAR, OTHERS ATTEND SPRING PARLIAMENT SESSION

LD241340 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI) -- The spring session of Hungarian parliament, which opened today, is being attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The session is to discuss reports on the work of the Presidential Council, the Supreme Court and the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S SPEECH ON 23 MARCH

Gorski Commentary

LD241836 Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York 24 March -- In his Wednesday night's television address, President Reagan made another appeal to Congress to consent to military expenditure which would allow the United States attain [as received] dominance over the Soviet Union in every field of nuclear and conventional arms. A few hours before that the House of Representatives had rejected the draft federal budget proposed by President Reagan including his military budget and proposed that growth of military expenditure in 1984 should be halved.

The whole conception of the President's address centered on the general line of defence of a gigantic long-term armaments programme. In his television broadcast the President announced the launching of all-round efforts to work out a long-term programme of research and development of a new system of anti-ballistic missile systems to counter threats posed by the existence of the strategic intercontinental ballistic missiles system. The programme would mean a qualitatively new stage of armaments and dramatic acceleration of the arms race. A race promising to result in a still bigger strategic destabilization between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The television address confirms the worst speculations that President Reagan had earlier accepted the idea of building an advanced anti-ballistic system developed at the U.S. defence ministry. (?This marks) a departure from the to date (?strategy) of a strategic armaments balance and a move (?towards) the strategy of survival which fully corresponds with doctrines espoused by the present administration on the probability of waging and winning a nuclear war.

Reagan Military Doctrine 'Threat'

LD241917 Warsaw PAP in English 1531 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 March -- President Ronald Reagan announced a new, decidedly aggressive military doctrine and a new stage of the arms race. As if making an incursion into the area of science-fiction, in his televised speech of Wednesday night Reagan proposed to build by the year 2,000 an entirely new system of anti-missile defences, capable of destroying the enemy's missiles before they reach their targets. It may even be that they could destroy the missiles on their launching pads. In practice, this is tantamount to a new system of strategic weapons not so much defensive, as offensive. Although the system could be ready around the year 2,000 work on it would start now, involving huge outlays.

If the Reagan's programme enters even an initial stage of realization, it will mean that the world has entered a new stage of immensely dangerous armaments. It is obvious that American action would not remain unanswered by (?them). Reagan's latest initiative is a threat to the whole world, including the United States.

Plans for 'Strategic Superiority'

LD241439 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan, in his television speech, has announced a new military doctrine which is decidedly aggressive. Here is what a PAP journalist writes on this subject:

Until now the fundamental military doctrine of the nuclear era has been recognition of the balance of power of the two superpowers and the recognition of the fact that a nuclear attack would be met with such an enormous response from the opposite side that it would be tantamount to suicide. Reagan has abandoned this doctrine which, although frightening in itself, has in past decades ensured that the world has had relative peace. The President wants to replace this with a doctrine which will ensure that the United States has strategic superiority. Reagan proposes that a completely new antimissile defense system be built before the year 2,000, a system able to destroy enemy missiles before they reach their target and perhaps even able to destroy them while still in their launchers. In practice it means a new system of strategic weapons -- not so much of a defensive nature, but offensive. Reagan's program poses a threat to the entire world, including the United States, it is therefore in the interest of the entire world to ensure that this program is never implemented.

'Dangerous' New Doctrine

LD242126 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting strategic arm in Europe has taken place in Geneva. The U.S. President has announced a new stage in this arms race. President Reagan envisages a new space-missile technology by the year 2,000 that will be able to destroy ballistic missiles already launched and those still on the opponent's launching-pads. In this system, a laser weapon and a weapon using ultrashort waves placed aboard orbital spacecraft are to be used.

The intention for use in war of the most modern and futuristic scientific achievements is not the most dangerous element of these plans. Rather, it is a particular threat to peace that Ronald Reagan has formulated through a new doctrine that is to guarantee the United States strategic superiority. The antimissle system he has proposed is in fact an offensive-weapon system. The danger lies in the fact that this program undermines the present foundation of peace, which in the nuclear age, is the balance of forces between the two great powers. The SALT II and the earlier SALT I treaties were based on this principle. The first, SALT I, signed 11 years ago, banned the construction of antimissile systems. Now Ronald Reagan is departing from those decisions. What's more, he is planning an arms race on a technological level where humanity can lose control over the weapons it has produced.

LE MONDE CITES GLEMP APPEAL ON PAPAL VISIT

PM241251 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Mar 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Government Authorities and Primate Appeal for 'Social Peace'"]

[Excerpt] Last week Cardinal Glemp granted an interview which the Italian Catholic weekly IL SABATO is due to publish on Friday, in which he asked his compatriots for "social peace to be established" on the occasion of the papal visit. "Demonstrations and protests at that time," he stated, "would damage the atmosphere of expectation. They would only be artificial initiatives which would not have the people's approval." According to the primate, difficiulties could still hinder John Paul II's visit -- difficulties raised either by groups abroad which "frown on" this visit, or by the "old party structure," or "perhaps even by the opposition, within which some people might regard this visit as support for the government."

Rejecting the criticisms of those trade union members who accuse him of treating the regime as a "normal government" and not as a dictatorship, the cardinal retorted: "I am trying to maintain a realistic attitude; I am treating Mr Jaruzelski as what he is, no more and no less."

Finally, questioned on the dissolved trade union's clandestine organization, he expressed the view that Solidarity has no longer "a united entity." "Each group can express its feelings on the Polish situation," but, he added, "a clandestine movement whose program is to fight the government head-on strikes me as unrealistic."

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SWEDEN IN STOCKHOLM

LD250035 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 24 Mar 83

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] Stockholm 24 March -- Polish-Swedish inter-governmental economic talks and the 12th session of the Polish-Swedish Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technological Cooperation have been held in Stockholm. The Polish delegation to the session was led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Antoni Karas and the Swedish delegation by Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Industry Sten Niklasson.

During the talks, it was noted with satisfaction that the downward trends in trade between the countries were arrested and that a growth in trade was recorded. The turnover now totals about 260 million dollars. Trade includes many products of electroengineering, metallurgical, chemical, wood, paper, light industry, etc.

Poland supplies Sweden with coal, diesel oil, machines of different types, textiles and clothes, non-ferrous metals, cement and chinaware, while Sweden provides Poland with grade steel, iron ore, equipment for ships, machines and chemicals. The list of Polish purchases in Sweden also includes such complete projects as dairies and foundries.

Both sides stressed that in spite of economic difficulties there are possibilities to take up many forms of cooperation in the motor, power, food, chemical and other industries. Interest and possibilities for cooperation on third markets were also emphasized.

Vice-Minister Karas was received by Sweden's Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom and paid a visit to Director General of the Office for Trade Gunnar Soder. The Polish delegation met with top executives of institutions affiliating Swedish state-owned enterprises Statsforeta and with representatives of managing board of some Swedish concerns such [word indistinct], Copco, [word indistinct], ABV and Uddeholm. The delegation also held a meeting with the presidium of the Swedish-Polish chamber for trade. Members of the chamber voiced their appreciation for progress of economic stability in Poland, stating that it is reflected, for example, in ever better efficiency of Polish partners and the trade organizations. They told the delegation that this year's international fair in Poznan will be attended by about 20 Swedish companies, due to display their products in the national pavilion.

A protocol of the 12th session of the mixed commission and a trade protocol for 1983 were signed here today in the Polish Institute.

CORRESPONDENT ON 'NEW QUALITY' OF SEJM WORK

LD241856 Warsaw PAP in English 1515 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Mar -- "Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is the supreme organ of state authority". It seems to be timely to recall this constitutional principle in connection with the Sejm meeting that ended Wednesday. In the past, this organ did not always show its supreme character in such a clear manner.

The Wednesday voting and also the stormy discussion in the DOF [as received] committees on the government-forwarded motions concerning ministerial posts are another sign of changes taking place in relations between the legislative and the executive authorities.

Also this time, answers to the deputies' questions were not treated as revelations as it happened sometimes in the past. Deputies criticized such government decisions as the rise in prices of fuels for agriculture, excessive details in the provisions of the plans, underestimating the role of the people's councils in the process of planning and the remnants of the command system.

It is highly symptomatic that this further sign of the democratization of public life and the continuation of socialist renewal is taking place in a period when martial law was only suspended. It is interesting whether our political opponents at home and abroad will pay attention to this new quality of the Sejm work or whether they attempt to blunt its meaning, giving a character of a sensational event to this Sejm meeting.

BANK DIRECTORS MEET TO DISCUSS CREDIT POLICY

LD242345 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 March -- The principles of credit policies to be followed by banks in the years 1983-85 were debated at a conference of bank directors from all voivodships which ended here today.

The rules of extending credit to enterprises cannot fuel inflation, it was stressed by the participants in the meeting. They must stimulate production growth and restructuring and better efficiency. The hard-to-get money policy should help reveal inefficient and unprofitable enterprises. At present, only 17 enterprises have gone bust, but the nearly universal profitability stems chiefly from covering the high production costs with steep prices.

Banks are to refuse additional credit not matched by production growth, reclaim credits from enterprises which show profit but without production growth, refuse credit to firms which, although they produce more, gain excessive profits using them to raise wages, and give preferential treatment to producers who cut costs, expand production, raise productivity and save materials.

PAP REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

LD241406 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 24 Mar 83

["War on Inflation, in for Austerity" -- PAP headline; by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw 23 March -- Poland's recovery from economic crisis calls for the removal of steep inflation sources. The government believes that inflation can be gradually brought down to several percent a year. An outline of measures to be taken in this key sphere was announced on March 23 in the government's anti-inflation programme. In brief, it boils down to taking a firm course in all forms for development of profitable market production and increase in income taxes from those in the upper and top income brackets. It is also aimed to tax various forms of luxury.

The draft of the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985 envisages at least a 24 percent rise in the supply of goods and services. This end is to be served by making a fuller use of the production capacities of market-oriented enterprises and launching additional plants turning out extra products and creating new local industry factories without big financial outlays.

A dramatic anti-crisis programme also envisages a wide development of "civic enterprise" embracing both cottage industry, production designed to meet one's own needs and those destined for sale -- from small private land plots, small animal husbandry, small food processing, small-scale breeding and construction or basket-making for this purpose, old age and disability pensioners will be entitled to a higher extra pay ceiling when engaged in production activity, and the development of services will be given additional encouragement.

The financial and credit policy towards enterprises will follow the principle of "hard-to-get money" and the enterprises which fail to show rational management will have their pay funds frozen. Administration personnel will be analyzed and, eventually, the number of managerial and administrative posts will be cut down.

The government will undertake its own economy measures to control an increase in the state budget spendings. In May, a new decision will be taken to reduce the number of jobs and material expenditures in the state administration and to introduce stimuli to cut personnel in the economic administration. Pay funds will be temporarily frozen.

The tax system will be developed. It will be based on full documentation of the incomes of non-socialized economy employees and high-salaried socialized economy workers. It also provides for taxing the incomes of people temporarily employed abroad and revising the privileges offered by collective contracts and specific branch charts. Bank credits for private individuals and non-socialized economy will carry higher interest rates. The programme also includes a list of increased taxes on such luxuries like large recreational land plots, luxury dachas, foreign travel, possession of hunting arms, large private cars and colour TV-sets.

All in all, it is an announcement of a general mobilization of means to develop production and tighten the belt while protecting the groups of population with the lowest standard of living.

WALESA ON PAPAL VISIT, WORKERS' DEMANDS

LD231727 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (DPA) -- In a telephone conversation with DPA from his Gdansk home today, Polish labor leader Lech Walesa said that he does not think that workers' insistence in their demands will upset preparations for the pope's visit to Poland. He expressed confidence in Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp and said: "I shall always accept whatever Primate Glemp and the Episcopate do."

Walesa said that the Polish workers are about to "express and formulate their justified demands and expectations." They rely on the church doctrine of the natural rights of workers. The workers' expression of these just demands is a kind of preparation for the papal visit. This does not mar the visit, as the official propaganda put it. "We want the waters to remain unmuddied." It is high time for the voice of the workers to be heard.

Walesa expressed understanding for the fact that the pope will not be visiting Gdansk for he cannot fulfill the expectations of all localities and families. Asked whether he would be meeting the pope, Walesa replied that he would like to see and hear the pope, but he hinted that he might have to forego meeting the pope.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS

LD242225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The military garrison court in Koszalin today handed down sentences in the case of six former Solidarity activists.

During the period of martial law they did not cease union activity and edited and distributed an illegal bulletin calling for resistance to the authorities. The deputy chairman of the regional board of the former NSZZ Solidarity and the chief editor of former 'Solidarnosc Slupska' were sentenced to 20 months' deprivation of liberty. One activist was sentenced 18 months' deprivation of liberty while two received a similar punishment but it was suspended for 4 years. The final activist was sentenced to 15 months' deprivation of liberty, with the punishment suspended for 3 years. The sentence is subject to appeal.

DAILY REPORTS GOOD AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT

AU231611 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Report signed "(MP)": "At Procurement Stations"]

[Text] Over 22 million liters of milk are delivered every day to procurement stations. Supplies continue to increase. During the first half of March, farmers sold 330 million liters of milk, which is about 8 million liters more than during the first half of February and over 2 million liters more than a year ago.

Since the beginning of 1983, 1.6 million liters of milk were delivered to sales outlets, which is about 225 million liters more than during the same time last year. The effects of this are visible in the shops.

We have already written about the reasons behind this increased procurement. It has risen despite the fact that we have about 50,000 fewer cattle than we did last year. The main contributing factors to the increased procurement of milk was the weather, since it has allowed fodder to be fully utilized, and procurement is more successful in places where, despite the drought, there was a good hay harvest.

In February the greatest amount of milk was delivered by farmers in the Ostroleka Voivodship. They sold 14 million liters, which is 50 percent more than in 1982. The Warsaw Voivodship came second as Warsaw farmers sold over 7 million liters of milk, which is also 50 percent more than last year. The Nowy Sacz Voivodship was in third place with 6.2 million liters of milk. A drop in procurement compared to 1982 figures occurred in the Legnica and Poznan Voivodships.

The procurement of livestock was lower in March than it was in February, but somewhat higher than expected. During the first half of March, meat processing plants bought 76,600 tons of livestock (in terms of meat after slaughter). This included 50,400 tons of pork and 25,200 tons of beef. The plan for March anticipates the procurement of 135,000 tons of meat. Procurement is now considerably smaller than it was in February.

The price of piglets at markets continues to be high. However, we will have to wait a little longer for an improvement in procurement, since there are few piglets and even fewer sows capable of having piglets. For the moment, procurement will decrease from month to month, until the late fall. However, the recent drop in procurement is not quite as large as had been anticipated, and it is thanks to this that we can be certain that the danger of reduced rations has passed.

During the first 2 weeks of March, Poldrob enterprises procured about 87 million eggs. Some 20 million came from private farms and 66 million from state farms. Most are bought from the Lublin, Torun, Poznan, and Lodz Voivodships. The most expensive eggs are found in the Rzeszow, Przemysl, and Krosno Voivodships, where they cost Z170 per kilogram while the cheapest, from the Poznan, Pila, and Leszno Voivodships, cost Z130 per kilogram. Eggs are also cheapest in Poznana Voivodship shops, where the retail price of a medium-sized egg was Z13 during the first half of March.

There continue to be large deliveries of apples to fruit procurement stations, and fruit farmers sell some 600-700 tons a day. Procurement prices rose due to the normal costs of storing fruit from fall to spring, and not because of the gasoline price increase.

Onions figure largely in vegetable procurement since about 300 tons of them are bought every day. The procurement of carrots amounts to 50-60 tons a day and of beets 70-100 tons, while there is only a 10-ton procurement of vegetables for flavoring, such as parsley, celery, and leeks. The latter are already disappearing, as is cabbage, but there is more than enough sauerkraut instead.

Deliveries of early vegetables are increasing. Every day 100,000 heads of lettuce and 100,000 bunches of spring onions and chives are delivered. The procurement of radishes is twice as large as it was last year, as 30,000-40,000 bunches are supplied to the market daily. The 11-ton per day procurement of cucumbers is smaller than it was in 1982.

ECONOMY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON HOME PRODUCTION

AU221417 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Slawomir Popowski interview with Minister Jan Antosik, head of the Office of Materials Management: "Basing Production on Domestic Raw Materials"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The draft 3-year plan is very complex in that part which deals with the materials economy. What can we expect with the supply of raw and other materials and fuel and energy up to 1985? What do we have, what will we lack, and above all what are the reasons behind the present difficulties with raw materials?

[Answer] The level of production throughout the national economy fell during the years 1980-1982. Because of our reduced export capability and political circumstances, the supply of fuel and raw and other materials from capitalist countries also fell. Therefore, the resources one can allocate for production purposes are also limited. At the same time, the production potential of enterprises has remained at the previous level or has dropped at a lower rate than the drop in the supply of fuels and raw and other materials.

It is currently envisaged that supplies for production purposes in 1984 and 1985 should not be lower than in 1983. It is assumed at the same time that imports of supplies, including from the capitalist countries, will be relatively greater. Therefore, we can expect an increase in the supply of fuels and raw and other materials every year up to 1985.

Nevertheless, many problems remain in connection with the range of goods produced in Poland and with imported goods. For example, the supply of timber and timber-based products such as paper and cardboard, as well as cement will be good, but the supply of car tires, storage batteries, paints, and enamels will be insufficient. There will also be serious difficulties with the supply of liquid fuels.

It is also assumed that the so-called complementary nature of supplies will improve by gradually easing those shortages which are particularly acute and at the same time adapting production to suit those raw and other materials which are available. In simple terms, the idea is to base production to a greater extent on our own domestic raw materials and on those imported from the socialist countries.

[Question] The draft 3-year plan says a lot about the aims and tasks set for the materials economy, but rather less about the way to achieve all this. What kind of activities are foreseen?

[Answer] There is no doubt as to the need to save fuel, energy, and raw and other materials, and as to the possibilities for doing so; however, how much we can really save is debatable. We believe that only wide-ranging and ambitious activities may bring visible results in the materials economy. It is important to cut down on waste, but that is only part of the task. Economic policy, technological progress, more modern production machinery -- these are the main ways to increase production per every unit of energy, fuel, and raw and other materials used.

Finally, I would like to warn against adopting the illusion that one action of the other will bring immediate huge savings. The economic use of fuels, energy, and raw and other materials involves a process of profound transformations throughout the economy. This is a long-term process which has been continuing for some time, and what we are aiming at is for the future of this process to be better than its past. This is possible if we act steadily and consistently, undertaking systematic activities.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES ARTICLE IN TU I TERAZ

AU211145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 83 p 5

[Tadeusz Wrebiak article: "'About Opposition and Errors' -- in Connection With the Article Published by TU I TERAZ Weekly"]

[Text] The day is approaching when the Central Committee plenum devoted to ideological issues will be held. That is why I am so interested in all articles discussing these issues. One such article written by Stanislaw Kwiatkowski was published in Issue 40 of TU I TERAZ weekly under the title "About Opposition and Errors."

The author justly argues that the adversaries of socialism are gaining in strength in proportion to our own economic, political, and ideological errors. He is also correct in persuading those who are still unconvinced that it will be impossible to effectively win the struggle with political opposition as long as this struggle is restricted to administrative measures and as long as we forget that one can be defeated politically if one is deprived of the base of social support above all. As we know, this is impossible to achieve without confronting views and arguments and without obtaining real advantage in such confrontation.

The issues tackled by S. Kwiatkowski are very topical and deserve a sympathetic interest. I also think that the article in question deserves a sympathetic, albeit critical treatment of the issues that seem to be disputable -- such as those included in the concluding part of the article. Discussing them, the author writes that he is attempting "something perverse." I do not know whether it is possible to seriously treat perversity in this specific case, but the thing is that S. Kwiatkowski is particularly consistent in this perversity. His conclusion is unambiguous: Our errors in the struggle against opposition boil down to merely a dogmatic way of thinking and the sectarian method of waging this struggle.

He is also consistent in his perversity when he writes in conclusion: "Speaking of the political opponents of the present party leadership, I would be glad if one did not make light of the political opponents present in the party itself." He adds immediately that he has in mind the dogmatic party members "from the old bureaucratic apparatus," who, according to him, continue to spread "populist demagogy" because "they want to outshout the pangs of their own consciences."

I do not at all intend to undermine the credibility of the author's observations. I could even add a few examples myself, if it were not for a certain "but...."; if it were not for the line taken by the author, who in this specific case seems to be too one-sided in his selection and therefore wrong in his assumptions. This is because while he points to the harm done to party life by dogmatic tendencies, he passes over in silence the other tendency, which is just as dangerous -- namely the liberal tendency aiming at liquidation. We should bear in mind that the proponents of this tendency caused and continue to cause irreparable damage in the propaganda and struggle against opposition.

This is why I will not add those few examples, as I have promised, to the accusations leveled by S. Kwiatakowski against the dogmatists, but will keep them for later on. What I will do is to ask S. Kwiatkowski to write a second part of his article "About Opposition and Errors" in order to complete the picture. And if in doing so he runs out of convicing examples illustrating the damage inflicted on the party by representatives of the lobby with liberal and liquidating tendencies I am ready to supply him with such examples in a personal talk.

In conclusion I would like to offer my excuses. I think that S. Kwiatkowski will not chide me for publishing my observations in TRYBUNA LUDU and not in TU I TERAZ. I have published them in TRYBUNA LUDU because I have gotten used to discussing the issues concerning the party in party publications, above all; however, I have nothing against discussing such issues in the dailies and periodicals that are not party organs. After all, our party is the leading force in the country's socialist transformations, which means that there is no party issue that is not, at the same time, a nationwide issue of interest of all our citizens.

REASONS FOR CREATING NEW GOVERNMENT POST

AU221607 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Mar 83 p 3

[K. Potrzebnicki article: "Between the Sejm and the Government"]

[Excerpts] The Government Presidium has examined and approved a Council of Ministers draft resolution on the duties and methods of action of the government spokesman for Sejm affairs. This is what a PAP communique says:

The creation of this post was not dictated only by a desire to imitate foreign practice. It became essential to do so, both for the government and for the parliament. The decision to set up this post -- and I suppose it is fully justified -- has been dictated by the changes that have occurred in the past few years in the relations between the government and the Sejm. A turning point occurred which marked the beginning of and at the same time encouraged an open policy of dialogue, a policy whose principles are established by all the government's actions.

Restoring to the Sejm its constitutional role has caused and is causing a much-desired change to occur in the style of cooperation between the parliament and the government as a whole, and between parliament and individual ministers and the institutions of central authority they represent. The Sejm has become the most important center of appraising, consulting and checking government decisions, often making a series of fundamental corrections and amendments to these decisions.

The government spokesman for Sejm affairs will play the double role of permanent government representative in the Sejm and permanent Sejm representative in the government.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 23-24 MAR

Report on Proceedings

AU250845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/3/1983 -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held on March 23 and 24 examined and unanimously approved of the first item on the agenda: the report on the economic-financial situation in the national economy as a whole in 1982 as resulted from a balance-sheet analysis.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party stressed that fine results were scored in 1982 in the economic development of the country, in updating the forces of production and in applying the new economic-financial mechanism, fact which was positively reflected in the increase of economic efficiency and the improvement of socio-economic management.

The Central Committee assessed that, although the planned rates were not achieved in 1982, owing particularly to certain difficulties and contradictions among some fields of activity as well as to the effects of the world economic crisis -- the economy as a whole continued to develop, the national income registered a 2.6 per cent increase as to 1981, and labour productivity in the national industry rose 1.7 per cent as calculated on the basis of the net-production value. The trade balance concluded with a surplus of 1.8 billion dollars.

Being appreciative of the efforts made for the development of fixed assets which grew nine per cent in 1982, the party Central Committee also highlighted the results scored in increasing production were not up to the material and human potential of the socialist economy, fact which bore negatively on the level of profitability and profits, and on the national income.

The plenary meeting showed that, though good farm outputs had been achieved in 1982, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry had not taken the necessary measures for all units to work in conditions of profitability. It demanded that all measures should be taken in the management and organization of agriculture in order to fulfil the tasks set for plant and animal outputs so that each unit should cover its expenses by its own incomes.

Assessing the results scored in foreign trade in 1982 just as in the first months of this year, the plenary meeting demanded all ministries and all counties that they should take energetic measures for integrally and highly qualitatively achieving the production meant for export.

Starting from the fact that preparations were being made for a summit of the CMEA member countries, the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP appreciated the important role that organization has had so far, and pointed to the necessity of drawing proper conclusions from the shortcomings manifested so that measures should be adopted apt to provide the necessary conditions for solving within the CMEA the question of socioeconomic development in the member countries. The plenary meeting reiterated Socialist Romania's determination to actively contribute to improving the activity of that organization, to expanding collaboration in view of meeting the requirements for materials and energy, to developing specialization of and cooperation in industry, agriculture and in the other sectors, in harmony with the forces and possibilities extant in the CMEA member countries, in the interests of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

The plenary meeting analysed and unanimously approved the programme of applying the resolutions of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party of December 16-18, 1982 in the field of work remuneration and distribution of the working people's

incomes, which pursues the firmer application of the socialist principle according to which distribution is made in relation to the quantity and quality of the work done and the individual incomes of each working man is more strongly linked to the fulfilment of the production and export plans, to labour productivity and economic efficiency, to the degree of capitalizing raw materials, fuel and energy as well as to manpower. In accordance with the provisions of the programme, nobody can be remunerated, can have warranted incomes or partake of profits unless he produces according to his obligations at his workplace. Remunerations will be unlimited if plan provisions are overfulfilled, but they will be diminished accordingly unless production tasks are fulfilled.

The plenary meeting considered that the measures to be taken for a passage in 1983 to another rise in the average nominal remuneration were another eloquent proof of the consistent party policy of raising the working people's standards of living.

The plenary meeting also analysed and approved unanimously of the report regarding the number of members, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31, 1982, the report on the activity carried out by the party and state bodies and the mass organization for implementing the party cadre policy; the report regarding the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people in 1982; and the report regarding the international activity of the party and the state in 1982 and the foreign policy guidelines in 1983.

The Central Committee was highly appreciative of the international activity of the party and the state, and stressed that it was carried out in full concordance with the resolutions of the twelfth party congress and of the plenary meetings of the CC of the RCP, with the orientations traced and indications given by Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenary meeting decided that the party and state foreign policy in 1983 be further promoted in accordance with the resolutions of the national conference of the RCP, with Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and indications, expressing the Romanian people's unswerving will of taking most consistent action for the development of interstate relations, for a new course in the international life, for the triumph of the cause of detente, disarmament, security and peace, for socialism.

The plenary meeting decided that the number of the members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP be enlarged from 21 to 23, elected to that function Manea Manescu and decided Constantin Olteanu's joining the members of the Executive Political Committee.

Eva Feder, Cornel Onescu and Emilian Dobrescu, who do no longer fulfil their functions for which they were elected to the Executive Political Committee were released from among the alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and Stefan Barlea, Ioan Totu, Cornel Pacoste and Ion Radu were elected alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting, to the live applause of the audience.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT on 24 March, reporting more briefly on the plenum's conclusion, adds that it was also addressed by the following: Marin Enache, Ion Catrinescu, Ion Baluta, Pavel Aron, Stefan (Rab), Leonard Constantin, Gheorghe Vaida, Maria Ghitulica, Dan Surulescu, Trandafir Cocirla, Carolica Vasile, George Fulea, Cornel Pacoste, Gheorghe Petrescu, Nicolae Busui, Nicolae Hurbean, Ion Radu, Iosif Szasz, Virgil Marcosan and Ion M. Nicolae.]

Ceausescu Address

AU251025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Report on speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 March plenum of the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] [begin Ceausescu recording] The Central Committee plenum has discussed two groups of important subjects, and has unanimously adopted resolutions on all the points of the agenda. The first group of topics concerns economic-financial activities in 1982 and measures to improve the system of remunerations and material incentives, as well as measures to more resolutely implement the new economic mechanism.

As can be seen from the report presented and from the discussions that took place, the 1982 economic and financial balance sheet is generally positive, although, as I stressed at the national conference and as the communique on the 1982 plan fulfillment showed, not all the provisions of the socioeconomic development plan were fulfilled; nevertheless, in view of the difficult conditions created, among other things, by failings, difficulties, and sometimes contradictions among certain sectors of activity, as well as by the international economic crisis, the Romanian economy continued to develop. We have managed to markedly develop our national economy and have marked new steps along the path of implementing the 12th Party Congress objectives.

One noteworthy fact is that fixed assets have increased by 9 percent, the national economy in general increased 6 percent, and that is a positive factor in view of the strength and capabilities of our socialist society, which can secure continuous increases in the material-technical basis. However, in comparison with other objectives of socioeconomic development, it must be admitted that production increases are seriously in arrears, especially considering the fixed assets and the technical-material resources we have. That reflected and continues to reflect negatively on incomes, profitability and hence on more markedly increasing the national income. Comrades, I am stressing this because we must resolutely endeavor to more intensively utilize our material-technical resources and to increase production with the facilities we already have, thus more markedly increasing the social product and the national income -- the safe way of generally developing the fatherland and raising the people's material and cultural well-being. [end Ceausescu recording]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then stated that achievements have been attained in increasing profitability and returns and in cutting back material production expenditures, however, those achievements fall short of existing opportunities. The same is true of increases in labor productivity. The working people's incomes have increased 9.5 percent, while the working personnel employed in the socialist sector in 1982 was expanded by 120,000 people -- a positive fact at the present time, when the number of jobs is decreasing in the world and when unemployment is on the rise in capitalist countries. This year, the production began in better conditions, especially in the area of energy and raw materials. In the first 2 months of the year industrial production increased 5.5 percent and by the end of the first quarter this increase may be even larger.

The measures established by the party national conference create conditions to fulfill and even exceed the planned production for this year and for the entire 5-year plan, and to attain the basic objective of the 12th party congress, namely to achieve a new stage of development and a new quality of work and life.

In the agricultural sector, too, conditions exist for a good production, despite the lack of rainfall this year. The programs established are beginning to materialize.

Going back to industry, the party secretary general dwelt on the need to eliminate the failings noted in the utilization of technical-material facilities, and particularly in developing raw materials resources. Greater stress must be placed on reducing imports and producing locally various parts, materials, subassemblies and machines required in our national economy. Special attention must be given to scientific reserach and to promoting new technologies. The huge capabilities we have in this sector must be linked as closely as possible to production and to production requirements.

The party secretary general also emphasized the priorities concerning increases in product quality, stating that the problem of quality must constitute a basic concern for all the sectors of the national economy. At the same time, the speaker stressed various important factors concerning the utilization of raw and other materials, technical-material supplies, cuts in production expenses and consumption, increases in labor productivity and economic efficiency, and profitability in all economic units.

Special attention was given to foreign trade, where stress was placed on fulfilling contracts concluded with foreign partners, strengthening discipline and establishing a climate of order in all areas, with a view to best implementing the export plan.

Referring to preparations under way for the CEMA summit meeting on economic matters, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, among other things, that Romania will endeavor to bring about the best possible agreements, in keeping with the requirements of all the socialist countries and of the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace.

The party secretary general then said: [begin Ceausescu recording] We have discussed measures in the area of remunerations and implementation of the economic mechanism. This year we will increase the working people's remunerations. By 1984 real incomes are planned to increase approximately 5 percent. By implementing these measures and those of the national conference we aim at further ensuring the resolute application of the socialist principle of remuneration according to the work and contribution made by each person to socioeconomic development. We will not modify the basic ratio between high and low incomes, since we believe that it is satisfactory. We will make certain improvements in the level and system of [remunerations in] certain sectors. I am referring in particular to the oil sector, where remunerations are lower than in other sectors of equal importance.

However, generally speaking, we will not imbody the current system of relationships among branches. But, comrades, we do plan to implement what we discussed at the national conference -- namely to guarantee the right to work in accordance with each person's qualifications and abilities. However, we will no longer guarantee incomes for anyone without work. Each person must be paid in accordance with his work. Incomes will reflect the work done and the results obtained in production. We plan to connect the overall contract system more closely with other forms of employment, with a view to ensuring the best possible remuneration system for each person. As has been stressed here, the working people demand that such forms be generalized, since they permit each person to secure salaries that reflect their work and activities.

We plan to introduce the overall contract system according to sectors, sections and enterprises, so as to incorporate all the personnel in the system, as has been stressed. There will be no ceiling for incomes derived from work. We plan to increase the profit-sharing funds and bonus funds within general remuneration funds. We will increase length of service allowances and will ensure that they are reflected in pensions. Thus, those who do not change their jobs but remain in the same job will be able to derive additional incomes and a larger pension. That will be taken into consideration in pension calculations.

All the measures we envisage will cut back the share of tariff remunerations, as we decided at the national conference, and will increase that of variable remunerations and incomes. That will permit us to better wield material incentives and to increase incomes in accordance with the work done.

We plan new measures to improve the economic mechanism in the areas of production and exports. As you could see, export production will be allotted a larger portion of total profits established for an enterprise or a sector, up to 20 percent or even more, while profits for locally manufactured production will be cut down. That should encourage people to show greater concern for fulfilling export production and improving its quality, and at the same time should contribute to increasing the general incomes of the enterprise, including profit-sharing funds and direct incomes of working people employed in export production.

We envisage measures to enhance the working people's sense of responsibility as owners, producers, and consumers. Measures have been taken to permit the working people to purchase shares in development funds. However, comrades, I want to stress that all these measures must increase the working people's efforts to develop and consolidate socialist property -- the joint property of the working people. In the future, too, joint socialist property will remain the sound basis of our socialist system. Purchase of social shares -- up to a limit of 30 percent -- does not and must not detract from the decisive importance and role of the joint, socialist property of all the people as the basis of the socialist system. Any other approach would be mistaken; any other theory -- such as are now unfortunately spreading around -- of any system of construction that does not involve socialist ownership is nonsense; that is neo-capitalist theory and must be treated as such. We must unflaggingly implement the socialist principles of ownership, labor, and distribution, in the spirit of scientific socialism and of socialist ethics and equity. [end Ceausescu recording]

All that, the party secretary general stressed, requires resolute measures to safeguard and develop public property, to increase efficiency in all sectors, and to improve the functions of our society. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the importance of increasing the responsibility of general meetings, people's councils and their executive bureaus, and enterprise managers in the administration and management of that part of the national wealth entrusted to them by the people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu noted that party activities are reflected by the results obtained in each sector, and its leading role is expressed through specific efforts to develop our country. Stressing the huge force residing in the 3,262,000 party members and in our strong party organizations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cited the need for more resolute actions to unite the working people in implementing the party decisions and the laws.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu praised the results obtained in the cadres policy and stressed the importance of becoming more closely acquainted with and appropriately training cadres for their tasks. In that connection, he reasserted the need to retrain, qualify and further improve the cadres, to strengthen their critical and self-critical spirit and raise their political-ideological level, as well as that of all the working people.

After referring to another point of the agenda of the Central Committee plenum -- dealing with the letters and intimations of the working people -- and expressing the view that the party bodies and organizations must thoroughly examine these important matters in the light of the plenum discussions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: [begin Ceausescu recording] As for international matters, indeed, last year we carried out intensive international activities; those were examined in detail at the national conference, and general guidelines were established for our international policies. Life and events fully confirm the correctness of the 12th congress decisions, which were reasserted and elaborated on, in accordance with international development, at the national conference. In that spirit we must act to strengthen international solidarity with communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties; to tighten our solidarity and cooperation with the socialist and developing countries and to develop our relations with all states, including the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

The basic features decided by the national conference -- the struggle for peace, disarmament, and independence -- remain at the center of our international activities. While optimally fulfilling our tasks concerning the development of our socialist society, we must also actively contribute to settling international issues, because they influence each other and constitute a unitary aspect of our party's revolutionary policy. In this spirit we will unabatedly strive this year in the international arena to serve the interests of our people, of socialism and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

With that, comrades, I want to once again call your attention to the fact that we must resolutely begin to implement our programs in each sector: in industry, investments, agriculture, and foreign trade. We must do everything possible to end this year with an optimally fulfilled plan and to create conditions for the implementation of the entire 5-year plan, of the 12th congress decisions and of the party program. With that specification I declare closed the proceedings of our plenum, and I wish all party organizations, working people and of course the Central Committee members, success in their activities. [applause] [end Ceausescu recording]

DPA: HUNGARIAN MINORITY PROTEST TREATMENT

LD241318 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna, 24 Mar (DPA) -- Members of the Hungarian minority in Romania have protested against "immoral and illegal actions by the Romanian authorities." In a declaration that was made known on Thursday in Vienna, three editors of an underground magazine of the Hungarian ethnic group in Romania feel "threatened in our existence" and "prey to the arbitrary actions of the organs of the Romanian Interior Ministry."

The three, who have been arrested previously, at the end of 1982, said in their protest declaration that relations and friends are being expelled from Romania by the authorities and that contact with others is not possible "without endangering personal freedom." The treatment of the Hungarian minority in Romania has recently repeatedly led to tension between Budapest and Bucharest. There are approximately 1.6 million Hungarians in Romania, above all in Transylvania.

MINISTER DUMA MEETS SWISS PRESIDENT AUBERT

AU242043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Berne, AGERPRES 24/3/1983 -- The president of the Swiss confederation, Pierre Aubert, received Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign affairs of Romania, who conveyed him, on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm message of salute.

President Pierre Aubert thanked for the message and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial greetings. Satisfaction was expressed during the talk on the occasion at the ascending course of the Romanian-Swiss relations and measures were examined of expanding and diversifying the collaboration between the two countries. Opinions were also exchanged on the current international situation and particularly on questions of European collaboration and security, of disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON KARL MARX' ANNIVERSARY

AU191945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Mar 83

["The Live Spirit of Marxism" -- AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/3/1983 -- Marking the death centennial of Karl Marx the Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA prints in its March 19 issue an article contributed by Professor Constantin Popovici showing inter alia:

The century that has passed since Marx's death stands proof of the prodigious fate of his doctrine which laid the foundation of a new science about society, about the revolution called upon to bring about the liberation of man and of society. Over these 100 years there have been quite a few rival theories aimed at countering Marxism, at denying it, at reducing it to silence. Whereas adverse ideologies failed or fell into oblivion Marxism has advanced being apt to answer the serious questions of contemporary history and provide prerequisites for answers to be found to the questions of a society undergoing deep-going changes.

Pointing out that Marx followed with passion, deep empathy and solidarity the struggle of the working people everywhere against social injustice and national oppression the article says: With meticulosity and integrity he gathered information about the history and economic-political situation of the Romanian principalities. Part of the data he bore in mine, which were taken from French or English sources, originated in works written by Romanians, the most important of which were those by Nicolae Balcescu. Marx's works, more particularly his fundamental "Das Kapital", include scientific generalizations arising from this data. He vehemently exposed the perfidious political games played by the great European powers, their autocratic actions in the geographical area inhabited by the Romanians.

In their turn, the Romanians were ready to get acquainted with and espouse his theoretical and political work. Right after the first international had been created Romanian socialists started taking part in its activities. Later on, a section of the International was set up in Transylvania. As early as the eighth decade of the 19th century the ideas of scientific socialism spread in Romania through the agency of prestigious socialist publications. Moreover, translations from important works by Marx and Engels were made available for the Romanian readers shortly after their publication in the original. One after another, the generations of militants in Romania were guided by the ideas expressed by the founders of scientific socialism.

The article further shows that the founder of scientific socialism was an adamant opponent of protocolary conformism and dogmas which prejudiced the revolutionary theory and practice.

Referring to the new situations and new laws of the social life, to the processes and interdependencies that were unknown last century, to the huge material availability deriving from the development of the contemporary production forces as against the tragic inability of underdevelopment, to the extreme situations facing today's mankind as an outcome of the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war, Professor C. Popovici writes:

All these questions, most of which were unpredictable a century ago, call for further efforts on the part of the creative Marxist thinking, for a theoretical outlook taking account of the contemporary perspective, for adequate solutions to the new realities.

It is to like efforts of profound theoretical reflection, carried on against a broad horizon of ideas, that the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, are committed. The rich creative activity the Romanian Communist Party carries on an ideological plane, the article in SCIENTEIA points out, provides original solutions stemming from the specific realities in this country in close connection with the tendencies of the evolution of the contemporary world.

Referring to the original ideas characteristic of the conception of the Romanian Communist Party, of the thinking of its general secretary on the theoretical and practical questions of socialism, the newspaper shows that they cover an extensive area. The correct assessment of the relationship between the specific and the particular which show themselves in a diversity of economic, political and cultural structures, in ethico-national identities, in historical evolution that differs from one country to another and from one people to another on the one hand, and the general laws of history on the other hand, the exact estimation of the dialectics of the relationship between the general and the particular have always been a priority in the ideological activity carried on by the RCP.

The newspaper also highlights other Marxist interpretations of contemporary socialism: the outlook on the unity between the socialist system and the national history, on socialism as a society in which economic, political, organizational, cultural, ideological and human facets and components exist and develop in an indissoluble mutual interdependence; the prevalence of quality; the new outdistancing the old.

In conclusion the author writes: The historic superiority of socialism can be conferred by no authority but by its own capacity of allowing the establishment of equitable and efficient relations, expression of popular consensus, and of offering them to all the people so that they should raise to a new human condition, free and solid with assets and creator of new assets. The superiority of socialism results only from the strict observance of the principles of relations among states and nations grounded on morals and democracy in the first place. Socialism does not acquire its authority and prestige in the shadow of illusions about its absolute and self-evident perfection, about the miraculous disappearance of difficulties and of the unknown, of incertitudes and errors from its path.

An original dimension of the Marxist thinking, of the revolutionary spirit is the courage of uttering the truth, dimension which characterizes Nicolae Ceausescu's thinking. That is why the RCP has repeatedly asked itself the fundamental questions of socialist construction and posed them to public opinion warning that each step our socialist society makes forward necessarily becomes an act of discernment and valuation, a moment of conscious creation. And that is why the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu have considered the entire people's participation in all these acts of discernment and valuation, in all the acts of conscious creation a question of decisive importance for the development of our socialist society. In the conception of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, democracy must be one of the essential elements of the historic superiority of the socialist system.

The great significance of the theoretical work carried on by the Romanian Communist Party, at head with Nicolae Ceausescu, is reflected in numerous plans of the dynamics of our socialist society, in the successes scored on the road of multilateral social progress, the author writes in conclusion pointing to the live, creative theoretical thinking promoted by the party developing the scientific socialism founded by Karl Marx.

CORRESPONDENT ON REAGAN MILITARY STRATEGY SPEECH

AU241540 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] American President Reagan has proposed a new nuclear strategy which should replace the old doctrine of mass retaliation. In this connection Reagan defended his record military budget which is opposed by a majority of representatives in the Congress. Our permanent correspondent Goran Milic reports from New York:

Reagan's half-hour speech resembled the sharp statements of this American President at the beginning of his term of office. Addressing the U.S. public on all television networks during prime viewing time, Reagan sought proof of Soviet superiority in nuclear and conventional weapons. For this purpose the American President showed satellite pictures of Soviet military installations in Cuba for the first time. He asked why the Cubans and Soviets are building a 3-km airfield runway in Grenada, which has no air force. In this connection it could be noted that at one time Grenada sought American credits for the construction of an airport, but those credits were refused by Washington.

In truth, this was the first time that the American President was not really that resolute in defending the so-called zero option, that is, the elimination of all intermediate-range missiles from Europe. He said that he would make new proposals on reducing these weapons in his speech in Los Angeles next week.

TIKHONOV ACTIVITIES, VISIT CONCLUSION REPORTED

Stambolic Toast at Luncheon

LD241913 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic today, Thursday, stated satisfaction with the results of economic and other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia president stated the above in a toast at a luncheon offered in honour of visiting Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. Tikhonov arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia on Monday.

Stambolic set out that each Yugoslav-Soviet meeting contributes to comprehensive bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

He assessed that Tikhonov's current visit to Yugoslavia, whose results are already being outlined, confirms the readiness of the two countries on an equal footing to continue developing friendship, socialism, peace and progress in the world. These efforts, Stambolic said, predominated also in November 1982 during the contacts of highest Yugoslav officials with Soviet officials and Soviet party head Yuriy Andropov.

Referring to the strained international situation, Stambolic set out that broad and open cooperation and dialogue based on mutual respect and understanding are characteristic of Yugoslavia and needed in the world today more than ever before. Stambolic drew attention to political difficulties pressing Europe, a Europe "formerly inspired by the Helsinki spirit but now pressed by uncertainty and the growing arsenals of various weapons."

Stambolic set out that "non-aligned and Socialist Yugoslavia upholds all proposals and actions conducive to checking the arms race and reaching agreements in the interest of general disarmament as in all-encompassing process".

Yugoslavia thus appreciates the latest Soviet initiatives and proposals to this end and views them as an encouragement to efforts which contribute to improving the general political climate and in this way, cooperation in the world, Stambolic specified.

Stambolic underlined that the recent non-aligned summit in New Delhi once more confirmed the readiness of the non-aligned for a dialogue with all factors in the world and noted that in this context the non-aligned attach the utmost importance to the organization of the United Nations.

Tikhonov Toast

LD241923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- "We want Soviet-Yugoslav relations to be even stabler and to be continually developed on the basis of equality and mutual respect", Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov said today, Thursday, in reply to the toast of Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic.

The toasts were exchanged at a luncheon Stambolic offered in honour of the high-ranking guest from the Soviet Union, who arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia on Monday.

Tikhonov set out that the "the Soviet Union will do everything in its power for Soviet-Yugoslav friendship to continue growing stronger".

The Soviet premier underlined that successes in all fields of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation greatly depend also on the international situation which, he said, "has been seriously strained, for which the imperialist forces are responsible".

Tikhonov stated that peace can be preserved and strengthened without impairing anyone's security.

The Soviet premier said that the latest initiatives launched by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries at the Prague session are aimed at the above goal.

The Soviet premier once again stated respect for "everything positive the Movement of Non-Alignment brings to international affairs" and welcomed the contribution to strengthening peace made by the recent Seventh Non-Aligned Summit.

Meeting With Ribicic

LD241748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held a meeting today with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, openness, and mutual respect, a positive assessment was made of the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries. Attention was drawn to the existence of significant possibilities for the further promotion of these relations on the basis of well-known, jointly established principles.

The meeting also dwelt on current international developments. In this context, attention was drawn to the danger inherent in the arms race, to crisis hotbeds in the world, and to the widening of the economic gap between the developed and developing countries. The meeting dwelt on the importance and results of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi and on certain initiatives which could contribute to the easing of international tension.

Ribicic Hosts Dinner

LD242034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic tonight, Thursday, gave a dinner in honour of Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At the dinner, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, mutual content was expressed over the visit and the significance was pointed out of such meetings concerning the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation.

Cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was favorably assessed, and so was cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed readiness for improving their relations universally in the interest of: friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, peace, international cooperation, progress, and development of socialism.

More on Talks With Planinc

AU241208 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Dusan Cukic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Mar -- A frank dialogue between the Yugoslav and Soviet delegations on the cooperation of the two countries and the situation in the international field lasted 2 full hours in the Federal Palace this morning and was conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. This in fact opened the working part of the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who arrived yesterday afternoon on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

In the course of the talks, the Soviet premier -- it is learned -- presented the main preoccupations of the Soviet economy at the moment and the movements in the internal field. On this occasion he presented facts which support the thesis that a dynamic development is under way accompanied by partial difficulties, primarily of a so-called organizational nature. At the same time, Tikhonov stressed that the central state plan will continue to have a key role, but much more responsibility, and therefore rights, will be transfered to work collectives and individuals. In informing the Yugoslav delegation, the situation in agriculture and various difficulties which often arise as a result of unfavorable weather conditions were also mentioned.

With One's Own Forces

In the part of the dialogue on acquainting each other with the development and efforts in the internal spheres of the two countries, the president of the Federal Executive Council spoke about the stabilization measures in Yugoslavia and the efforts of the basic organizations of associated labor and all social forces to overcome the present problems.

Milka Planinc again stressed on this occasion that our country is firmly committed to relying on its own potentials, which possess both the strength and the possibility to lead the Yugoslav economy out of the crisis.

A special place in the talks today was undoubtedly occupied by the discussion of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Both delegations presented a favorable assessment and noted with pleasure that development is on the uprise. It was stressed that the well-known principles, adopted in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956, constitute a lasting and irreplaceable basis for further cooperation. In this context, an intensive development of contacts between republics and provinces, parliaments, cities, and sociopolitical organizations, which has all contributed to better understanding, was noted.

There was a great deal of frank dialogue today on examining world relations. Both sides expressed their views on the international situation and it is learned that on this basis it was assessed that there exist points of contact, but the inevitable differences which emanate from different positions of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia were taken into consideration.

In this sense, concern was expressed about the growing tension in the world. The conclusion was reached that the cause of this situation was the violation of the right of peoples to decide independently on their development and the senseless armament race. The representatives of the two countries believe that a disarmament agreement, especially on nuclear disarmament, should be reached most urgently, and that Europe should be freed from the dangers of such a war. However, it was also stated that the so-called conventional arms and the large number of troops are equally dangerous for the "old continent."

The Yugoslav delegation welcomed the proposals which contribute to the process of disarmament and to establishing confidence and understanding among nations. Milka Planinc reported on the decisions of the recently concluded nonaligned summit, which was received with interest by the Soviet partners.

The talks also touched upon the economic crisis in the world (which particularly hit the developing countries) and in this connection the Yugoslav representatives talked about the need for negotiations and the importance of the upcoming UNCTAD session in Belgrade.

The importance of the United Nations, the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE and the hotbeds of crises in the world were discussed in particular. The need to transform the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free and peace zone and Balkan cooperation as an integral part of security policy in Europe were also discussed. On this occasion Milka Planinc pointed out that Yugoslavia in principle conducts a policy of good neighborliness and on this basis wishes further to develop cooperation and friendly relations.

Selection of Topics for Planinc Talks

AU241215 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 83 p 1

[B. Jaksic report]

[Excerpts] Beginning with the assessment that the development of long-term cooperation is most useful for the interests of both countries, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and their associates had a 2-hour long talk yesterday morning which was assessed as "very successful."

The selection of the topics for the dialogue, which had obviously been made precisely, and in advance and in which those topics with a higher level of agreement dominate, contributed to the atmosphere during the meeting in the Palace of the Federation being described as "emphatically cordial."

Adhering to a list which made it possible to avoid some hotbeds of crisis on the one hand or, for instance, reactions to the writing of the press on the other, the Yugoslav and Soviet partners directed their attention towards perceiving all aspects of mutual relations, informed each other about the internal developments of the two countries and discussed in detail some questions of the international situation.

In the part of the talks which touched more specifically on the cooperation in various fields (energy, tourism, scientific-technical cooperation...) one's attention is attracted by the Soviet side's expressed interest for Yugoslav achievements and future plans in the field of the utilization of nuclear energy, and the Yugoslav side provided the answers.

Comparison on Zagreb Talks

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 March carries on page 1 a report on the visit to Zagreb of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comparison with a similar report by Belgrade Domestic Service published in the 24 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, provides the following additional information:

Taking part in the talks were Milan Rukavina-Sain, vice president of the Croatian Assembly; Marijan Cuculic, Vjekoslav Srb, Branko Zekan and Mato Crkvenac, members of the Executive Council; and Branko Selakovic, president of the Coordination Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the Chamber of Economy of Croatia.

Talks Conclude, Document Signed

AU242139 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] This afternoon at the Palace of the Federation, official Yugoslav-Soviet talks concluded. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, summed up the results of the visit and signed a document on the basis of which the economic cooperation between the two countries will be carried out in the coming years. The document is entitled "Basic Directions of the Realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union for the Period to 1990."

Both sides expressed the conviction that Premier Tikhonov's visit will give new impetus to the further development of cooperation. The Soviet premier expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Croatia as well as with the talks which the Soviet delegation held in several work organizations in Zagreb. Tikhonov stressed that these talks are also very useful, among other things, for the further development of cooperation between the two countries and that this practice should be continued in the future.

As regards economic cooperation, both sides noted that the dynamic development which has taken place in the past 5 years should not be expected in the future because, as was stated, objective limits have been reached. For this reason it was concluded that cooperation should be oriented to higher forms of economic relations, such as production cooperation, industrial specialization, joint actions in third markets and the like.

Final Talks Summary

LD242047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- The final talks between the government delegations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were held this afternoon.

Summing up the results of the 4-day talks which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed confidence that the present visit by the USSR Government delegation to Yugoslavia will encourage better and broader cooperation between the two countries in various fields, on the basis of the known principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The document signed today by the two premiers will also contribute to the encouragement and expansion of economic cooperation. The document outlines the basic directions of the implementation of the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR until 1990. Proceeding from the basic principles of development of mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as the present results, special emphasis is placed on securing stability and durability, further comprehensiveness and balanced cooperation, on finding new forms which will encourage increased effectiveness of the two countries' economies, on increased deliveries of more highly finished goods, and machines and equipment which will contribute to the improvement of the structure of the trade exchange. The document especially envisages greater cooperation in many important economic fields and the balancing of payment relations.

It is learned that at the final plenary session the two delegations adopted a joint communique, the publication of which is expected tomorrow.

Summing up the talks, the two premiers noted with pleasure that relations are developing on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and [word indistinct] principles expressed in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955, the Moscow Declaration of 1956 and other joint documents.

Proceeding from this statement, the talks emphasized that broad possibilities exist for further promotion and strengthening of relations, based on mutual respect and understanding, openness and confidence, notwithstanding the differences which appear in the views of the two countries and their different domestic and international positions. It was assessed that a diverse, equal, and mutually beneficial development of relations between the two countries represents a contribution to peace, international security, progress and cooperation in the world.

Tikhonov Departure

LD251138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today ended his official and friendly visit to our country and left Belgrade on board a special aircraft. At Surcin Airport the visitor from Moscow was seen off by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and a large number of prominent Yugoslav personalities from the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life of Yugoslavia.

Nikolay Tikhonov stayed in our country from 21-25 March at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, with whom he carried out a broad exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations and current problems of international life.

During his stay in Yugoslavia Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov was received by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with whom the visitor from Moscow also discussed Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and a number of questions of international relations.

Premier Tikhonov also visited Zagreb, where he met the most prominent personalities of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

A joint communique on the visit paid to Yugoslavia by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of che USSR Council of Ministers, and his talks with Yugoslav personalities will be published in Belgrade and Moscow tonight.

The special aircraft of the Soviet Air Force took off at Belgrade airport exactly at 1100. Present at the departure were [words indistinct] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, Jon Srbovan and Milenko Bojanic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly, and others.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov, and embassy staff.

Press Review

LD241333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav press gives extensive coverage to the current visit to Yugoslavia by Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. Today's (Thursday) papers frontpage reports on Tikhonov's one-day stay in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

The Belgrade daily BORBA highlights the point that Tikhonov's talks with the Croatian leadership were devoted to the possibilities of promoting cooperation between this Yugoslav republic and partners in the Soviet Union. Similar to other newspapers, the daily writes about Tikhonov's visit to the major Croatian factory Rade Koncar which annually exports 240 million dollars' worth of products, of which around 25 million dollars' worth to the Soviet Union.

Underlining both sides' readiness to develop bilateral economic cooperation on the basis of more advanced forms and long-term foundations, the Belgrade dailies POLITIKA, POLITIKA EKSPRES and VECERNJE NOVOSTI published Tikhonov's statement that the Soviet Union wants to diversify long-term cooperation and joint activities on third markets with enterprises in Croatia and throughout Yugoslavia. Tikhonov underscored the Soviet Union's interest in strengthening cooperation in micro-processing technology, energy, construction, railway development, the development of agro-industrial complexes and in other fields.

The Zagreb dailies VJESNIK and VECERNJE LIST and OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo also give extensive coverage to Tikhonov's visit to Zagreb, frontpaging photographs of the Soviet premier while touring Rade Koncar plants. A similar photograph was also published in BORBA.

ASSEMBLY BODY VIEWS CURRENCY LAW VIOLATIONS

AU241751 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Summary] "The measures which the Federal Executive Council adopted following the dinar devaluation -- that is, the law on currency exchange bureaus, the law on foreign exchange transactions, the regulations on deposits for foreign travel and the introduction of gasoline coupons, as well as the decision on the right of citizens to import goods -- have failed to yield the expected results.

This sharp appraisal was given by the Federal Executive Council in its report on economic trends at the beginning of the year and by the Legislative-Legal Commission of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces at its session today." Olivija Rusovac reports:

The banks authorized to carry out foreign transactions owe $220 million to the Yugoslav National Bank. They have evaded their obligation under the law to cede the foreign exchange funds collected in the currency exchange bureaus to the Yugoslav National Bank by depositing foreign exchange funds in their foreign accounts, by failing to issue the necessary orders to transfer foreign exchange funds to the National Bank, or by first meeting their commitments in their own sociopolitical communities. "It is difficult to believe that anyone could be so naive as to not preceive deeper reasons for this lack of discipline. These causes lie mostly in our divisions and to a lesser extent in the fact that the foreign exchange inflow from tourism was below expectations."

Following the promulgation of the decision on deposits for foreign travel, the number of travelers abroad declined by 60 percent but, as the Legislative-Legal Commission noted today, at the same time the amount of official travel abroad for which no deposits are paid rapidly increased. According to the commission, deposits should also be introduced for official travel abroad.

WORK STOPPAGES DECREASE 24 PERCENT IN 1982

LD242334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Last year there were 174 work stoppages in Yugoslavia in which some 11,000 workers took part. These stoppages lasted five hours on the average.

According to an analysis by the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council, the number of work stoppages, or strikes, in 1982 decreased by 24 percent in comparison with 1981.

It is interesting that the decline in work stoppages occurs just when Yugoslavia is facing exceptionally difficult conditions of economic activity, the high inflation rate and the drop in the standard of living. Most of the work stoppages -- 169 of them -- were registered in enterprises, the motive being predominantly personal incomes of workers.

The causes of work stoppages have been traced, above all, to the toughened conditions of economic activity and the unfavourable position of certain branches and groupations [as received] it is said in the analyses.

Each work stoppage, irrespective of the cause or the immediate motive, is a sharp criticism of the responsible organs, first of all the trade unions, it is said. This assessment is corroborated by the fact that, virtually, there has been no work stoppage after which the workers' demands were not met.

The decline in work stoppages is said to be due to the heightened sense responsibility in all working organizations over the past two years.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN ARMY ASSESSED POSITIVELY

LD242338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army is good and stable, it was assessed here today, Thursday, at a meeting of the League of the Communists Committee (the party's supreme body) of the Army.

Such a situation guarantees that the Army successfully carries out its role and assignments in the defence of independence, territorial integrity, and constitutional order of Yugoslavia, it was said at the meeting.

It was indicated that the current international relations and the relations within the Yugoslav society, are obliging all the members of the Army to the further strengthening of moral and political unity, and combat readiness. It was particularly noted that the Army, as it has been so far, should be the factor of fostering the unity of Yugoslavia's peoples.

Leading and commanding in the Yugoslav Army is at a high level which ensures high-level combat readiness of the Armed Forces, efficient functioning of the ramified system of total national defence, and the society's full capability regarding defences, it was assessed at the Army's supreme party body's meeting.

MAMULA VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA 23 MARCH

LD231819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- As part of his regular activities, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, arrived in Sarajevo this morning accompanied by his associates on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. During the day, Adm Branko Mamula visited the headquarters of the Sarajevo Army District and the work organizations Energoinvest and Famos. He also had talks with leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The talks in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosniz-Hercegovina with Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency, and Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, were devoted to discussing defense preparations and further measures for strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in this republic. It was jointly stated that significant results have been achieved in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in defense preparations of all structures. The need was also pointed out for making fresh efforts in the struggle for new quality in the further socialization of all-people's defense and in training to fight under even the most complex conditions.

In the Sarajevo Army District headquarters, the federal secretary of national defense was acquainted with the progress and results of combat training and combat readiness and with the moral-political state of units of this army district. Stressing positive results achieved in all spheres, Adm Branko Mamula particularly pointed out the significance of continuous and persistent work to constantly raise the quality of combat training and the significance of securing a high degree of combat readiness in the moral-political situation.

During his visit to Energoinvest and Famos, the federal secretary was acquainted with business results and the state of defense preparations in these complex organizations of associated labor which have a special social significance.

LCY COMMISSION VIEWS APPEALS AGAINST EXPULSIONS

AU231917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Summary] At its session today, the LCY Statutory Commission adopted a report on coordinating the statutes of the Leagues of Communists of republics and provinces and the statutory decision of the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army with the LCY statute and concluded that all the essential provisions of the statutes involved have been coordinated even though they include a considerable number of different solutions which, however, do not violate LCY unity. The commission further discussed the methods of resolving the appeals against expulsions from and disputed status in the LCY.

Mirjana Trajkovic reports:

Since the 12th LCY Congress, the commission has received 326 appeals concerning expulsions from or disputed status in the League of Communists. The commission noted that recently these appeals "have, with increasing frequency, called attention to nationalist attitudes and actions and, as in the past, to disrupted human and self-managing relations, group divisions within the basic individual organizations of the League of Communists, and to a revanchist attitude toward individuals who point out the mistakes and failures of individual leading persons. It was pointed out that in cases of a revanchist attitude, past mistakes of long ago which had never been mentioned previously are often attributed to the individuals involved who are often also labeded without any concrete facts and arguments." The appeals against expulsion often claim that the statute has been violated mainly because no comradely evening was held prior to the expulsion. However, the commission noted that the members involved often fail to request a comradely evening prior to their expulsion, but later change their minds and claim in their appeals that the statute has been violated because no comradely evening was held. Therefore, the commission recommended that the member's consent not to hold a comradely evening prior to his expulsion be henceforth obtained in writing.

The Statutory Commission has resolved 100 of the 326 appeals against expulsions from or disputed status in the League of Communists.

VOJVODINA COMMITTEE EXAMINES KOSOVO ISSUES

LD201824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Novi Sad,20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee has been informed of the activities to date of the Vojvodina League of Communists in the realization of the tasks of the "political platform for action of the LCY in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity and fellowship in Kosovo." The stratification of intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and particular sensitivity to the question of equality, it was stated, are an integral part of the increased action, particularly that stressed by the LCY platform.

Although much has been achieved and results are increasing, not as much has been realized in self-managing pooling of labor and resources as could have been possible. In this respect there have been considerable barriers on the way to pooling -- the complex procedure for pooling the part of finances from the fund which often varies from one republic or province to another, too much "involvement" of sociopolitical communities, the reduced influence of associated labor, the administrative directing of the resources of the fund and the increasingly frequent demands for foreign currency participation of all those who pool resources when it is a question of the importation of specific equipment.

The realization of national equality in upbringing, education, science, and culture, an important part of the platform, is also constantly the focus of attention of the Vojvodina League of Communists and other social forces in Vojvodina. The organized action of Communists has prompted a critical analysis of textbooks and other teaching materials, which was preceded by two consultative meetings of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, and also work on the promotion of translating work from the languages of the social environment, and the realization of fellowship by means of cultural-artistic events. Educational bodies and workers in Vojvodina have offered direct assistance to self-managing organizations in Kosovo with regard to settling the situation provoked by counterrevolutionary events.

Although cooperation and negotiations between republics and provinces on overcoming differences in the system and the nature of upbringing and education were organized late and are moving forward only slowly, the results being achieved here are of exceptional importance for the further course of socialist transformation in this area.

In the SAWP of Vojvodina, the Vojvodina Assembly, and many other forums the need is being stressed not only for various forms and types of cooperation, but for broader association of labor and resources in individual cultural activities such as publishing, cinematography, and so on.

'INEQUALITY' IN EMPLOYMENT IN KOSOVO VIEWED

AU202009 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Mar 83 p 9

[Milos Antic article: "Pressures According to a 'New Scenario'"]

[Summary] "According to current appraisals by the appropriate high forums of the province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the country as a whole, the political and security situation as well as the general situation in Kosovo has improved considerably and normal conditions have been created for the life and work of all people living there." Yet, at the same time, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has not only not stopped, but has even increased from some communes, such as Pristina and Titova Mitrovica. It is recalled that 4,650 persons emigrated in 1982 from Kosovo, including 223 families -- 125 from cities and 98 from villages -- totalling 716 persons and another 876 individuals who emigrated from Kosovo in the last 4 months of the year. These facts show that many causes for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins have not been eliminated and that some have not even been sufficiently elucidated.

"As regards the pressures for emigration, the situation is completely clear. There have been pressures and they continue now even though not so grossly or in such large numbers as in the past. They manifest themselves in a special way. Encouraged by the mad and hysterical propaganda from Albania and unable to organize any wide-scale destructive activities, the Albanian nationalists and irredentists have strived in the last few months to cause unrest and create an atmosphere of insecurity among the Serbian and Mongenegrin population by damaging the fields on the landholdings of Serbian and Montenegrin families, cutting trees in their forests; desecrating tombstones and writing hostile slogans and pamphlets." This entire atmosphere exerts a certain psychological pressure on Serbian and Montenegrin families.

"The data that have become available recently lead to the conclusion that certain pressures against the Serbian and Montenegrin population have also been applied through national inequality in employment policy, school education, cadre policy, and in some other spheres." According to the recently released report by the provincial institute for statistics, in the period from 1 October 1980 to 30 September 1982, the province provided employment for a total of 15,840 new workers of all categories, including 14,541 Albanians, 907 Muslims, 432 Romanies, 199 Turks and 208 Serbs and Montenegrins. In the same period, 445 Serbs and Montenegrins left their employment in the province. The same tendency in employment policy in Kosovo also prevailed in earlier periods. For instance, the percentage of Serbs among all the newly employed workers in the province declined from 19.9 percent in the 1974-76 period to 1.3 percent in the 1980-82 period. In the 1974-76 period, 1.6 percent of all newly employed workers were Montenegrins, but in the 1980-82 period, the number of Montenegrins employed in the province declined by 2.4 percent compared to the former period. At the same time, in the 1974-82 period, the percentage of Albanians among all newly employed workers in the province increased from 73.4 to 91.8 percent and that of Muslims from 0.4 to 5.7 percent.

In the past period, the policy of national equality has also been violated in some other fields. For instance, the tendency to push aside the cadres of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality has manifested itself in associated labor, university, and various educational institutions and in state organs and institutions. "The result has been a mass departure of professional and other cadres which has not been stopped recently either. Their departure has had manifold negative consequences."